WASHINGTON.

The Fight in the House on the Labor Bill.

Conkling's Compromises on the Retrenchment Commission.

How England Got Possession of a Missing Volnme and What Has Come of It.

The Civil Service Message In and Out of Congress.

The Mormon Machiavelli's Latest Move.

"Straw Bids"-Specie Payments-Marine Registry The New York National Bank Failures.

TABLINGTON, Dec. 19, 1871.

Tensor Transacted in the Senate at

Last The Unicage Court House Bill—The

Retrenchment Committee and The Retreachment Committee and What it Has to Investigate (Hat the P. dings in the Senate to-day were devoid of that profound interest which characterized the long and fierce political battle of the past two weeks. Something like practical legislation was ce more attempted. The House bill appropristing \$4,000,000 for erecting the public building Chicago was passed, with unimportant amend-ments, and resolutions were adopted instructing the new Committee on Investigation ent defalcations in General Spinner's office, the dge defalcation, the case of Callender, the Bank New York Custom House, with the alleged connection of the White House with the fraudulent trans-

The last named inquiry is founded on the resolution offered by Senator Conkling yesterday, but it was to-day amended by Mr. Schurz, so as to develop the corrupt practices of officials of every grade in the Custom House, and Mr. Tipton further amended it so as to cover the allegations of the use of public money in the Syracuse Convention last summer. Mr. Conkling said the purpose of the latter amendment was very evident, but he was willing to accept everything

The only comment which is made on this result of these singular proceedings is that it would have the fight began than after it was over. Mr. Chandler, in moving that so much of the President's country be referred to the Committee on erce, took occasion to make a fierce attack on sociated Press; but he did not go into the merits of the President's recommendations in regard to a postal telegraph, nor evince much knowsubject is a very interesting one, and is so far that is consideration was postponed till Mr. Ramsey, chairman of Post Offices and Post toads, could be on hand to claim 12

or Scott brought up the case of Gist, the sant witness from South Carolina, who failed to testify before the committee charged with the investigation of Southern outrages, but without went into executive session. This was the result of the first business day of the Senate. If it amounted to little, it was at least a step toward business, shough the business of President-making cannot fail to be the great purpose of the whole session.

The Labor Question Among Protectionists, Free Traders and Ignorance in the House of Representatives—The Debate to Close

In the House to-day, after the passage of severa other unimportant resolutions, the subject of the Labor Commission was again introduced, Mr. Boar's bill being under consideration. An animated discussion arose in regard to the arrangement of the debate. Mr. Perce, chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor, after ineffecthat to-morrow, at one o'clock, he should close the debate. This' proposition did not meet with layor from the other side, who wish d for more time to ded to explain the nature of the work to be accomplished by this commission, whose business it shall be to inquire into the cause of discontent among the working people, and of the relations of capital and labor. Mr. Perce has evidently given snought to this subject, and brings earnestness and practical suggestions in regard to it. The opposi-tion followed up the initiative taken when the bill was first presented. Mr. Campbell offered a substitute to Mr. Hoar's bill in the form of a proposition for a joint committee, but was ruled out of order. Mr. Storm, of Pennsylvania, showed great courage in standing up against the high tariff ideas of his own State, at the same time that he favored inquiry into the subject of equcation and labor. He favored a committee of inquiry rather than a commission, and met the whole ques-tion gracefully and ably. Messrs. Cox and Kerr arraigned the republican party before the bar of public opinion as the criminal in the matter of opssion and wrong against the laboring classes, and showed that the machinery which is grinding the life out of them is the tariff and high taxation. Mr. Slocum spoke of the poor man generally. He said the President was r once himself, but through the partiality of his friends ne was poor no longer. He named a comisting of Horace H. Day, Richard Trevellick and

Alexander Troup.

Mr. Townsend, of Pennsylvania, spoke of the
President's Civil Service Message as a proof of desire to correct abuses. Mr. Hawiey favored the bill. Mr. Ambier wanted the Bureau of Statistics to do the work proposed. Mr. Farnsworth thought the Committee on Education and Labor would have plenty of time to attend to it. Mr. Killinger proposed to give it in charge of the nead of the agricultural suresa. It also wished to finite the term of the commission to one year, and to have a practical miner on the commission. Mr. Kelley made a piec for protection, and sent a letter to the Clerk to be read, vindicating his position. Mr. Stevenson, of Ohio, followed in a warm appeal for a reduction of taxes. Between the pronists, revenue reformers and the ignorance which seems to prevail upon the don to investigate the labor question is having a stormy time. The vote will be taken at one o'clock to-morrow, and its fate at present looks doubtful. A little sparring occurred over Mr. Garaeld's resolution asking for an appropriation of 237,000 to defray the expenses of the Committee of Investigation on Southern Outrages. Mr. Wood inquired if there was any constructive mileage to be paid from this appropriation. Mr. Eldridge withdrew his motion for the reading of ane bill upon consent being given that it be conaidered as read, and it was agreed, amid great

incorporated in his remarks.
The House then adjourned in better spirits and ighter looks than they commenced the day.

The Legal Tender Discussions.

The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States to day announced to the Bar that the opinions in the legal tender cases will be read at an party day after the recess, and that the delivery of three opinions had been postponed at the request of the symposium.

The House Civil Service Committee. The House Committee on the reorganization of the Civil Service have commenced their labors by

investigating the House expenditures, and particularly as to the employment of cierks of committees, the latter branch having been referred to them by a resolution of the House. The committee, without coming to any conclusion have adjourned until after

Opinions on the Political Result of the President's Message Divided—The New Hamp-shire Fifth Auditor.
The reception of the President's Message trans-

ouncing that the system therein proposed would go into operation on and after the ist of January next, develops most forcibly the shuttle-cock nature of all the talk among different factions of the republican party relative to Message are regarded as very important and on all sides and parties it will be used with effect against the President. The prevailing opinion appears to be that the decided air it bears of setting a question out of which politicians generally, and republicans especially, expected to make considerable capital, is an assumption that will not easy renomination. It is openly asserted that this Message is sure to make Grant's road during the coming battle-summer a very hard one to travel. On the other hand, his special friends out of Congress claim that the Message is a splendid flank ent, sure to turn the position so hardly wor by the recalcitrant republican senators, and leave result, the insincerity of most of the cry for reform is made very clear by these comments in confirming an ex-Congressman, Mr. Ela, of New Hampshire, for Fifth Auditor, as well as that of the sident in nominating him, is a still stronger proof of the shuttlecock character of the agitation. New England republicans want to wrest New Hampsnire from the democracy, so Mr. Ela is appointed over the head of a worthy chief clerk, who

Telegraph Wire Reduction-"Straw Bids" in the Post Office Department-A Bill with

Dangerous Powers.
The President of the Western Union Telegraph Company was before the Committee on Ways and Means this morning, and made an argument in behalf of a proposed reduction on telegraph wire.

The Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads was in consultation with the Postmaster General who urged the committee to sustain House bill 609, introduced by Mr. Farnsworth on the 11th inst. which relates to proposals and contracts for trans portation of the mails and for other purposes. Mr. Farnaworth reported the bill by order of the committee and 16 was read. It aims professedly to give the Postmaster General power to refuse irresponsible contract system, an claimed, has grown great abuse, and providing that persons putting in straw bids and failing to fill, or withdrawing from the contract when called to perform service, may be punished with fine and imprisonment. No bidder shall be released from obligation because of a lower bid until after a contract is closed other parties. The Postmaster General is to to him appear to be fraudulent or ficticious He may also contract on the best terms obtainable with other parties, if a regular bidder or contractor shall fail to enter or fulfil a contract. The rest of the bill relates to the money order ousiness. It is the matter of contracts, and so forth, are too great to be trusted to a Postmaster General, and will be used to the disadvantage of contractors and carriera

A Chapter in Medern Diplomacy-The Miss. ing Volume of Our Statement for Geneva-Did It Fall into the Hands of the English ?-Who is to Blame ?

Mr, Eldridge, of Wisconsin, introduced a resoluion into the House to-day in regard to the printed copies of the case presented by the United States before the Geneva Conference, which promises to requires Mr. Fish to inform the House in what languages the statement was printed, the anthe facts of the case being that English, French and Portuguese, but for what pur-pose it is difficult to understand, as neither Spain nor the Spaniards nave any connection with the Con-ference. The circumstance, so sight in itself, and yet so unnecessary, creates much talk in well-in-formed political circles, especially as the reports concerning Spanish Interference with the Confer ence have become so painfully common, and are still so incomprehensible. But Mr. Eldridge's aims at a more important matter even than an explanation of this anomaly. ber, and there is a suspicion that it fell into the hands of the English government and was used by tnem to our immense disadvantage in the preparation of their statement, by availing themselves in advance of a full knowledge of our case. The story countenanced by the State Department is that the book was lost in the streets of Washington, and as the particular volume which went astray was among the first, if not the very first, which came from the binder, the fears that it may have failen into the hands of the English seem only too well grounded. It is well known here that the State Department gave out copies of this work, under restrictions as to secrecy, to international lawyers, like ex-President Woolsey, of Yale College; William Beach Lawrence, of Rhode Island, and Mr. Beamus, of Boston, and some of these gentlemen have used the volumes entrusted to them for the purpose of making articles for the public press. It s not supposed. however, that any of the articles which have appeared were made from the lost volume, and it is understood that the Secretary of State is not in ignorance of the hands in which the missing book was placed. Nothing is known of the present whereabouts of this missing volume, but many hypotheses are indulged in, one of these being the impossibility of losing the bulky work in the streets, or except by de-sign. The Secretary of State can scarcely sign. The Secretary of State can scarcely avoid, under the resolution, the necessity of giving the House of Representatives the name of the person to whom the book was committed and a sketch of its history, so lar as it is known to the

State Department.
It is intimated on excellent authority that the sequel may show not only the gross carelessness which is manifest in the facts already revealed, but a chapter of secret history which will go far to ex-

Consolidation of Internal Revenue Districts-

atorsbip.
The President to-day ordered the consolidation of the Fifth and Sixth Internal Revenue districts of

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day issued the

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day issued the following circular:—

The regulation ordered by this department August 3, 1860, limiting applications for refunding taxes to two years from the date of payment of the tax and two years from that date in cases of claims already accrued is hardly so modified as to allow the presentation of claims now existing until the 30th day of June, 1872.

The Senate Committee on Elections and Privileges meet on Thursday to consider the credentials of

Mr. Vance, of North Carolina, and Mr. Abbott claims to contest his seat. Neither gentleman is tikely to get a favorable report.

Plans for the Resumption of Specie Pay-

ments.

The House Committee on Banking and Currency,

in United States legal tender notes. The Secretary may at his discretion, after the payment in specie has begun, shorten the time from six to three months. This is the principal feature of the bill, which aims to make resumption both gradual and continuous. The sub-committee will report after the holidays and the feeling of the Banking and Currency Committee is understood to favor quite strongly a resumption measure of some kind. Plan for a United States Marine Registry.

ideration Senator Wilson's bill to establish a government Marine Registry of American and foreign shipping. There are to be three surveyors in each maritime State—one a practical shipbulider, another a steam machinist and the third a sea captain—who are to inspect all vessels built or arriving within their jurisdiction and issue certificates of registration under seal. Vessels are to be lated under three classes, with three grades to each class. Wooden vessels may be ed in the first rate for nine and twelve years, There is to be a Surveyor General at Washington and owners are to have the right of appeal to him from the local surveyor, and from him to the Secretary of the Treagury. The whole number of and specifications for the construction of vessels, subject to the approval of the Chief of the Bureau uction in the Navy Department.

The National Bank Failures in New York. At the session of the House Committee on Bank ng and Currency to-day the subject of present sus pension of national banks in New York was under Cox, of New York, uggested that an investigation should be made into the manner in which business was ascertaining whether further legislation was not required to protect the people from frauds, resulting ferred by Mr. Hooper, instructing the Committee on Banking and Currency to investigate the causes which ied to the suspension of the New York na-tionals banks. The matter has been entrusted to Messrs. Smith, of Vermont; Merriam, of New York, and Randall, of Pennsylvania, who will visit New York during the holidays and take testimony.

Senatorial onfirmations. The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the following nominations:-

the following nominations:—
Benjamin J. Sweet, Deputy Commissioner of Internal Levenne; David W. Mahon, First Auditor of the Treasury; Lewis H. Douglass, Member of the Council for the District of Columbia; Moess N. Adams, Indian Agent for Dakota Territory; A. T. A. Torbert, of Delaware, Consul General at Hayana.
Consuls.—Stuart Barnes, of Connecticut, at Klo Negro; Thomas T. Prentiss, of Vermont, at Mahi; John H. Hawes, of District of Columbia, at Hoka-

dadi.

Collectors of Customs. Charles S. English, for Georgetown, D. C.; William Glivey, for Newark. N. J.; Edward M. Sandy, for Rappahannock, Va.; Joseph A. Starkweather, St. Mark's, F.a.

Receivers of Public Moneys.—D. L. Qual, for Stephen's Point, Wis.

Registers of the Land Office.—S. H. Abans, at Stephen's Point, Wis.; Hiram W. Parker, beatrice, Nebraska; P. B. Mason, Humboldt, Kansas; Hartford L. Gordon, St. Cloud, Minn.; Irving W. Stanton, Kansas Valley, Colorado; Frank Weish, West Point, Nebraska; Samuel P. Lathrop, Central City, Colorado. Assessors of Internal Revenue.—John W. Ross, Fifth district of Indiana; T. H. Brooks, First district

of Virginia.

Collectors of Internal Revenue.—C. Todd, Second Minne-ota; Andreas Willmann, Ninth New York, Vice Franz Sigel, resigned; George W. Ward, First Texas; John J. Mott, Sixth North Carolina; George Blebeat, Second Minney Company, Control Carolina; George Becker, Second Minney

Texas; John J. Mott, Sixth North Carolina; George S. Richards, Second virginia.

Naval.—First Assistant Engineer Henry S. Davids to be Chief Engineer in the Navy; Christopher R. P. Rodgers to be Chief of the Bureau of Navigation; Jonathan M. Foote, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation; Jonathan M. Foote, Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery; John B. Van Metee, to be chapiain in the navy; Lieutenant Commander Weld M. Allen, to be commander; Commander Nathaniel Green, to be commander; Commander Nathaniel Green, to be commander; Commander Comfession, to be found of the Bureau of Murray and Edward Donaldson to be commodores, Commanders Homer C. Biake, Clark A. Wells, Stephen P. Quackenoush and Earl English, to be captains, Lieutenant Commanders, John M. Quackenbush and Thomas Eastman, to be commanders, and a number of other naval promotions in the lower grades.

residential Nominations. The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:- Daniel Turney, of Penusylvania to be Consul at Osaca and Hioga; William H. God dard, United States Judge Eastern district of Texas; J. T. Denver, Collector of Internal Revenue Fourth J. T. Denver, Collector of Internal Revenue Fourth custrict, Georgia; Benjamin S. Bell, Collector Internal Revenue, Second district, Georgia; George D. Cross, Jr., Surveyor of Customs, Pawhatuck, R. I.; Leonard B. Ayer, Register Land Office, Marysville, California; Adolphus Waitz, Register Land Office, Carson City, Nev.; Edward P. Sine, Receiver of Public Money, Belmont, Nev.; First Lieuteant Herman Correlner, to be captain of the Ninth Cavalry; Second Lieutenant William W. Tyier, to be first lieutenant Ninth Cavalry, and Second Lieutenant John Lattle, to be first lieutenant Fifteenth infantry.

Assistant Tressurer Tuttle All Right. United States Treasurer Spinner authorizes an emphatic denial of the statements sent abroad in consequence of recent developments of the Marden-Johnson defaication. Mr. Spinner states that there has never been the slightest suspicton of wrong or negligence on the part of Mr. Tuttle or Cashier Wyman, both of whom have his unbounded confidence, and with neither of whom he would part without exceeding regret.

Emor salers Indicated.

To-day the Grand Jury found a true bill of indicated.

ment against F. A. Marden, charging him with embezzing \$12,000 of the lawful money of the United States, and against Sein Johnson, charged with embezzing \$10,000. The Grand Jury also found three indictments against Michael Strohmier, charging him with torging the endorsements on the certifi-cates of pay of the Beatty Company, of Tennessee.

The Public Buildings in st. Louis.
The House Committee on Appropriations to-day St. Louis, it being proposed as a preliminary move-ment to appropriate \$300,000, the entire amount required being \$2,000,000.

The Daughters of Cuba. A delegation of Cuban ladies from New York—Mrs. Anna B. de Mora, Mrs. de Ayramente, Mrs. Quesada and Mrs. Emella C. de Villaverde, Secretary of the League of the Daughters of Cuba-called on the President to-day with reference to Cuban affairs. They will call again to-morrow by appointment.

The following is the aggregate of returns for the year ending June 1, 1870, received at the Canaus

Ollice, applica	
Acres improved	188,806,761
Acres woodland	158,908,121
1 uniningoved	59,356,633
Cash value of farms\$	9,261,775,121
Cash value of agricultural implements.	\$336, 890, 871
Winese wald	\$310,063,473
Farm products	2,445,602,379
Value of live stock	1,524,271,714
Wheat, bushels	267, 78 , 931
Rve, busnels	17,000,000
Indian corn, bushels	760,963,204
Oats, bushels	282,095,996
Bariey, bushels	29,761,265
Buckwheat, oushels	9,821,662
Rice, pounds	73,635,021
Tobacco, pounds	262,729,640
Tobacco, pounds	2,999,721
Cotton, bales	102,053,264
Wool, pounds	
Potacoes, bushels	143,230,000
Sweet potatoes, bushels	21,634,000
Wine, gallons	3,096,000
Cheese, pounds	53,492,000
Butter, pounds,	514,002,460
Milk, gallons	286,500,000
Hay, tons	27,416,000
Hops, pounds	28,456,669
Sugar (cane), pounds	87,043,000
Sugar (maple), pounds	28,443,000
Molasses (cane), gailons	6,600,000
Molasses (sorghum), gallons	16,041,000
	Frank Saturde

Our Relations with Spain. [From the Providence Journal (Senator Anthony's

organ), Dec. 19.] The House Committee on Banking and Currency, in session this morning, considered the question of resumption, and finally referred all bills before the committee tor examination and report to a sub-discountry and Spain for the acquisition of the committee consisting of Messis, Waldron, Munroe and Cox.

The only bills referred to the committee so far are those of Messis. Merrick, of Maryland, and Lynch, of Maine. The former proposes to allow the payment of custom dues in greenbacks, and the latter propounds an elaborate scheme for resuming specip payments. This bill directs that on and after May 1, 1872, all Treasury notes received by the United States Treasurer in the ordinary course shall be destroyed, and the Secretary shall issue demand notes of the same date to be redeemed by the banks.

The ministpal election in the washington and elsowhere, who earnestly desire to see a war between this country and Spain for the acquisition of the acquisition of the president or the heads of department of the civil service within the appointment of the tween this country and Spain for the acquisition of the acquisition of the same begin to say, are very recibes a to the manner in which it is any begin. But a cut service within the appointment of the the civil service within the appointment of the the civil service within the appointment of the the civil service within the civil service within the civil acquisition of the sate of the say, are very recibes a to the manner in which it is any begin. But a cut service within the civil acquisition of the sate of the sate of the sate of the data of the civil service, which is not acquisition of the satisfactory evidence in regard to character of the manner in which it is appointment of the president or the heads of department of the civil service within the civil acquisition of the satisfactory evidence in residuation of the satisfactory

CIVIL SERVICE.

Message from President Grant Accompanying the Report of the Commissioners.

TO THE PUBLIC BELONG THE SPOILS."

Synopsis of the Report -The Rules-Competi-

tive Examinations Instituted. When the New Order Takes

The President's Message. WASHINGTON, Dec. 19, 1871.

TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTA ce with the act of Congress approved March 3, 1371, I convened a commis gentlemen to devise rules and regulations for the purpose of reforming the civil service. Their labors are now complete, and I transmit herewith their re port, together with the rules which they recommend for my action. These rules have been adopted and will go into effect on the lat to, as I interpret authority is aiready invested in the Executive to enforce these regulations, with full power to changes may be deemed advisable. These views, with the report of the commissioners, are omitted for your careful consideration, as to whether further legislation may be necessary in to carry out an effective and benecivil service reform. If left to without further Congressional action, the rules prescribed by the commission, under the re-erva-

Being Jesirous of bringing this subject to the attention of Congress before the approaching recess, I have not time to sufficiently examine the accompanying report to enable me to suggest definite legislative action to insure the support which necessary in order to give a thorough trial to a policy long needed. Task for all the strength which Congress can give me to enable me to carry out the reforms in the civil service recommended by the commissioners and adopted to take effect, as before stated, on January 1, 1872.

tion already mentioned, will be faithfully executed;

but they are not binding without further legisla-

The law which provides for the convening of a commission to devise rules and regulations for reorming the civil service authorizes, I think, the permanent organization of a primary board under whose general directions all examinations of applifor public office shall be conducte There is no appropriation to continue such a board peyond the termination of its present labors. I therefore recommend that a proper appropriation be made to continue the services of the present poard for another year, and in view of the fact that three members of the board hold positions in the public service, which precludes them from receiving extra compensation under existing laws, that they be authorized to receive a fair compensation for extra service renders . by them in the performance U. S. GRANT. of this duty. EXECUTIVE MANSION, Dec. 19, 1871.

The Report of the Civil Service Commis

Subjoined is a synopsis of the report referred to in the President's Message:—

The Civil Service Commissioners, after citing the act under which they were constituted a commission, enter upon a sketch of the policy of the various acministrations in the earlier history of the government with regard to appointment to the civil service and briefly note the various efforts made from time to time to correct evils, and then pass to a description of the present coudition of the civil service, which has hitherto been sustained by common consent, setting forth in detail the serious and threatening evils of the present practice of treating the mierior posts of the administration as party prizes, and answering various arguments by which it is sought to be justified. They say that if, by examination for admission to the civil service, nothing were unserstood but a test of mere interary predesing, it might be reasonably opposed as unsatimentary, for it is unquestionable that a man might be reasonably opposed appraiser of linen, and yet know nothing of history or of accounts; but, on the other hand, its equally undemable that an excellent appraiser of linen is not the less excellent because of general intelligence. Of two excellent accountants the one who has the most general knowledge is certainly preferable, and a country which declares that, where technical skill is equal, it will select the candidate for its service who is the better educated, is a country which directly and practically encourages Subjoined is a synopsis of the report referred to able, and a country which declares that, where technical skill is equal, it will select the candidate for its service who is the better educated, is a country which directly and practically encourages inclingence and morality. It is true that certain distinguished men in the public service might not have passed a certain literary examination, which is now required of young men entering the same service; but it is equally true that the older men could have passed the examination had it, in their case, ocen required, and the proof is the capacity of which their present distinction is the evidence. The commissioners say in concluding their report:—
"We do not, indeed, suppose that the adoption of any rules, however skilluly framed, would at once remedy the evils in the civil service which are universally acknowledged, and experience will doubtless show how every method of reform may be improved. But those evils will certainly not be remedied without an effort. Those who are content to demand civil service reform, but who oppose every practical attempt to promote it, must be suspected on having little real nostility to the system which they decry. Fortunately, nowever, public attention was never more resolutely turned to a subject, and there was never a more favorable moment to begin the reloym. The party issues of the last few years are gradually disappearing. The perions questions of fundamental policy will now be the chief demand of every party. But nowhere can that purpose be shown so plainly as in the reformation of the civil sirvice, so as to secure integrity, efficiency and economy."

After quoting from a recent speech of Mr. Gladstone to snow that a similar reform has been made and has succeeded in England, the Commissioners continue:—

After quoting from a recent aspect of Ar. data stone to show that a similar reform has been made and has succeeded in England, the Commissioners continue:—

"We propose also that in this conatry the places in the public service shall be restored to those who are lound to be filled by them, and if any one is disposed to think that an abuse of forty years is a law of the republican gystem a little redection will show him his error. If he believes a reform to be impossible the merely shows that he is the victim of the abuse and lorgets that in America every recorn is possible. The eniorcement of the rules that we submit for approvat depends, of course, upon the pleasure of the President; yet should they receive the sanction of Congress in the form of law, their enforcement would become, until repealed, not only the pleasure, but the duty of the President. That sauction, whether to the rules now submitted or to any scheme, will more surely promote that purity and efficiency of the civil service which the country most earnestly desires. If that sauction should be delayed the rules adopted for his action by the President could not bind his successor; but, unless we are wholly mistaken, the reform would so vindicate itself to the good sense of the country that the people themselves would reject any party and any candidate that proposed to relapse into the present practice. The improvement of the civil service is emphatically the people's cause, the people's reform, and the administration which vigorously begins it will acquire a glory only less than that of the salvation of a free Union.

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL.

JOSEPH MEDILL.

DAVIDSON A. WALKER,

E. B. ELLIOTT.

JOSEPH H. BLACKPAN,

DAVID C. COX.

Rules for Admission to the Civil Service. The following are the rules submitted by the Com-

1. No person shall be admitted to any posts

group of officers shall be filled, after due public no-tice, from all applicants who shall present them-selves and who shall have furnished the evidences and satisfied the preliminary examination already mentioned, and who shall have passed a public competitive examination to test their knowledge, ability and special qualifications for the performance of the duties of the office. The Board conducting such competitive examination shall prepare, under the

ability and special qualifications for the performance of the duties of the office. The Board conducting such competitive examination shall prepare, under the supervision of the Advisory Board, a list of the supervision of the Advisory Board, a list of the names of the applicants in the order of their excellence, as proved by such examination, beginning with the highest, and shall then certify to the nominating or appointing power, as the case may be, the names standing at the head of such list, not exceeding three, and from the names thus certified the appointment shall be made.

4. A vacancy occurring in any grade of a group of officers above the lowest shall be filled by a competitive examination of applicants from the other grades of that group, and the list of names from which the appointment is to be made shall be prepared and certified as provided in the preceding rule; but if no such applicants are found competent the appointment shall be upon an examination of all applicants, conducted in accordance with the provisions for admission in the lowest grade.

5. Applicants, conducted in accordance with the provisions for admission in the lowest grade.

6. Applicants of swistant treasurers, cashlers of postmasters' superintendent of money order division in post offices, and such other custodians of large sums of money as may hereafter be designated by the Advisory Board, and for whose pecuniary fidelity another officer is responsible, shall nevertheless not be appointed, except with the approval of such other officer is responsible, shall nevertheless not be appointed, except with the approval of such other officer is responsible, shall nevertheless not be appointed, except with the approval of such other officer is responsible, shall nevertheless not be appointed, except with the approval of such other officer is responsible, shall nevertheless not be appointed, except with the approval of such other officer is responsible, shall nevertheless not be appointed, except with the approval of such other officer.

applicants, with such evidence of character and fitness as shall be satisfactory to the head of the department.

7. The appointment of all persons entering the civil service in accordance with these regulations, excepting persons appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, postmasters and persons appointed to any position in a foreign country, shall be made for a probationary term of six mouths, during waich the conduct and capacity of such persons shall be tested, and if, at the end of such probationary term, satisfactory proofs of their fitness shall have been furnished by the Board of Examiners to the head of the department in which they shall be reappointed.

8. The President will designate three persons in each department of public service to serve as a Board of Examiners, which, under the supervision of the Advisory Board, and under regulations to be prescribed by it, and at such times and places as it may determine, shall conduct personally or by persons approved by the Advisory Board all investigations and examinations for admission into said departments or for promotion therein.

9. Any person who, after long and faithful service in a department, shall be incapacitated by mental or bodily infirmities for the efficient discharge of the duties of his position, may be appointed by the nead of the department, at his discretion, to a position of less responsibility in the same department.

10. Noting in these rules shall prevent the appointment of aliens to positions in the consular service, which by reason of small compensation or of other sufficient cause are, in the judgment of the appointment of such persons within the United States as are indispensible to a proper discharge of the duties of certain positions, but who may not be familiar with the English language or legally capable of naturalization.

11. No nead of a department nor any subordinate officer of the government shall, as such officer, and

familiar with the English language or legally capa-ble of naturalization.

11. No nead of a department nor any subordinate officer of the government shall, as such officer, au-thorize or assist in levyling any assessment of money for political purposes, under the form of voluntary contributions or otherwise, upon any person em-ployed under his control, nor shall any such person pay any money so assessed.

12. The Advisory Board shall at any time recommend to the President such changes in these rules

mend to the President such changes in these rules as it may consider necessary to secure the greater edicincy of the ctu service. 13. From these rules are excepted the heads of 13. From these rules are excepted the heads of departments, assistant secretaries of departments, assistant Attorney General and First Assistant Postmaster General. Solicitor General. Solicitor of Internal Revenue, Examiner of Claims in the State Department. Treasurer of the United States, Register of the Treasury, First and Second Comptrollers of the Treasury, Judges of the United States, Courts. District Attorneys, Private Secretary of the President, Ambassadors and other public Ministers, Superintendent of the Coast Survey, Director of the Minigovernors of Territories, Special Commissioners, Succial annual visiting and Examining Boards, persons appointed to positions without compensation for services, despatch agents and bearers of despatches.

DELSARTE.

Lecture Before the Long Island Historical Society on Francois Delaurte by James

Mr. Mackaye began his lecture, which was delivered last evening before a large and appreciative audience in the chapel of the Packer Institute, Brooklyn, by citing the eulogies of Delsarte by Lamartine, Girardin, Flozentino, Berlioz and other eminent French admirers of the discoverer of a scientific basis of dramatic art. In response to lecturer gave an outline of the system and its objects. He sought to correct the impression that it is too radically transcendental and mysterious. The truth is, he said, that the Deisarte system is very much such a mystery as light itself. While it cannot be understood in a moment it illuminates every question to which it is applied. As a science it is wonderfully simple and concise. It aims at something higher and more important than the mere to the public of some one's personality. It seeks to make the painter, musician or actor vegate his own personality that he may the more vacate his own personality that he may the more faithfully assume the personality or character of the subject he treats. This he accomplishes by teaching the pupil now to express a passion or condition of being according to its natural law—the proper gesture, attitude, expression, intonation or inflexion—in short, the most appro-

intonation or innexion—in snort, the most appropriate physical presentation of the impassioned thought. Mr. Mackaye earnestly protested against the hasty conclusion of certain critics—that art, under the influence of this system, would become mechanical. Such a conclusion would oe as illogical and absurd as to suppose that the soience of thorough bass, which is purely mechanical, would be ruinous to musical genius. Delsarte studied every phase of human nature under all possible circumstances, making the minutest notes of gesture, expression, intonation, &c. He devoted his whole life to this study, too intent upon accumulating knowledge to give himself the time requisite to prepare his manuscripts for publication. This task he left as a trust for those who should come after him, and Mr. Mackaye, in announcing that he has been so fortunate as to inhere the preclous treasure of accumulated truths, declared that his life would begin in earnest when he should have prepared the manuscripts of Delsarte for publication in English.

Delsarte's science of art consists of three great studies:—First, a careful analysis of the human being, its passions, powers and perception; second, a profound observation of the significance of proportion, form and movement. Again, there are three distinct but essential natures in man:—First, the vitat or sensitive nature, by virtue of which we think and understand; third, the affective or moral nature, by virtue of which we hank and understand; third, the affective or moral nature, by virtue of which we have and will. Each of these natures is found in the other—the vital in the moral, or intuition; the moral in the mental, or conscience. Thus Delsarte shows now all the facuties of the being are produced by the various copensferations of a sensitive, reflective and affective nature, by virtue of which we think and understand; the moral, or intuition; the moral in the mental, or conscience. Thus Delsarte shows now all the facuties of the art and of Delsarte system of asthetic gymnastics, Mr

KENTUCKY POLITICS. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 19, 1871.

Mr. T. C. McCreery, late United States Senator from Kentucky, was nominated by the Democratic Legislative Caucus at Frankfort, last night, to suc-ceed Hop. Garret Davis.

THE GRAND DUKE IN CANADA

Enthusiasm of the Inhabitants of Ottawa.

Hospitalities of Lord Lisgar, the Governor General.

People in the Senate Chamber. ANTO-MARKETANA DEA

Public Welcome and Addresses of the

RESPONSE OF HIS HIGHNESS. se After the One-Texa Er Reception by Lady Lisgar at

Rideau Hall.

OTFAWA, Canada, Dec. 19, 1871. The first formal reception of the Grand Duke since the beginning of his tour through the British Provinces took prace here at the Do to-day. It was a very generous and hearty demonstration on the part of both the government official and the authorities, but of course it lacked the pomp, spiender and enthusiasm which characterized the ovations in ho the imperial visitor in New York, Washing ton, Boston and ether American cities. There was no partial suspension of business, no hurrah when the distinguished guest was recognized. The absence of all these demonstration nowever, does not signify that the people were less willing to do him nonor than were the cit zens of the United States, for at the beginning it was generally understood that all popular demons would be avoided on account of the serious illness of the Prince of Wales. In fact, if it had not been for this the journeyings of Prince through Canada would have marked by as much ectat and general hurrah were the trips of the Prince of Wales and Prince Arthur. Only for the assurances of the recovery of very moderate demonstrations of to-day would not have taken place. As it was, however, it was decided best to show some hospitality to the dis-tinguished guest, and to this end Lord Lisgar, the

Governor General, and the citizens of Ottawa com-AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AND DRIVING THROUGH OTTAWA.

The imperial party spent the early part of the day at the Government House, but at about noon took s drive through the principal portions of the city. visiting the renowned lumber yards of Otlawa and also the famous Suspension Bridge and Falls identifled with the Ottawa River at a short distance from the city. The weather was extremely cold, the ground was well covered with snow, the air full of fact, seemed to conspire to make a Russian feel himself perfectly at home. Some two or three hours were thus spent in driving around the city and suburbs, the Duke, of course, attracting great attention and admiration wherever he happened to be recognized. Subsequently a lunch was had at the Government Mansion, preparatory to a FORMAL WELCOME AT THE SENATE CHAMBER

by the people and municipal authorities of the city of Ottawa. Thousands turned out to minute in the privileges of this occasion; but as only those bearprivileges of this occasion; but as only those owning tickets were allowed to participate, there was a very general and bitter feeling of dissatisfaction on the part of those who were excluded. The streets, however, were broad, and the unfavored portion of humanity had an opportunity to see and cheer the Duke as he passed between the Senate Chamber and he Government House. He rede in an open sleigh, accompanied by Lord Lisgar and lady, and his tall form was readily recognized and his presence frequently cheered, all of which compliments the imperial visitor gracefully and gratefully acknowledged. In the immediate neighborhood of the Parliament Buildings there was a dense mass of people, that even the bayoneted muskets of a military guard of nonor had great difficulty in keeping back. A band of music preceding the guard played a medley of the "hussian Hymn" and "God Bave the Queen" when the Duke arrived at the building, and the assembled concourse doffed their hats as reverently and involentially as if the visitor had been a descendant from Windsor Castle tiself. The scene altogether was one both beautiful and impressive, and the Duke expressed himself highly grathed.

Having reached the interior of the Senate Chamber, the brief ceremonies of a formal welcome were commenced at once. Mayor Rochester, gav and lestive as he is, was reserved and dignified in his municipal livery. The Duke entered in a dashing and modest manner, and did not appear in the least disconcerted either by the presence of the Governor.

gazes of the fair ones s) numerously abounding on all sides.

THE ADDRESS IN THE SENATE CHAMBER.

After a few informalities, such as getting into position and hushing the audience to silence, the Mayor proceeded to welcome the distinguished visitor in the following words:—

hay it Please Your Imperial Highness—in the name of the citizens of Ottawa, we give you a cordial welcome to the capital of our young dominion. We welcome you as an illustrious representative of one of the mightiest nations of the Old World, We welcome you as a wortay scient of an imperial house, whose beneficent and enlightened rule has done so much to promote the well-being and nappiness of their subjects, and we welcome you as a distinguished member of a noble profession, which we, as Englishmen, are wont to noid in peculiar honor. It is to us a source of sincere gratification that, notwithstanding the shortness of your sojourn in america, you have found time to make at least a hurried visit to that portion of the Continent whose people, as the nappy subsects. time to make at least a hurried visit to that portion of the Continent whose people, as the nappy subject's of England's queen, claim connection with the ancient monarchies of Europe. We sincerely hope that your visit to Canada may prove as agreeable to you as it is gratifying to us, and that you may carry back with you to your home in the Northern capital of the Old World nothing but pleasant memories of your too brief stay in this Northern capital of the New.

The Duke received the words of welcome with a great deal of attention, and when the Mayor had huished he responded in a clear and distinct tone as follows:

MR. MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN—I thank you most heartly for your cordial welcome, and in

as foliows:

Mr. MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN—I thank you most heartily for your cordial welcome, and in the name of his Majesty the Emperor I beg to express my gratitude for the compliments you have paid to the imperial house and to my country. I am, indeed, proud of belonging to a profession which has produced some of the brightest names which have adorned the pages of history, and which you esteem so highly. Heing so near Canada I thought it my duty, and it is a most agreeable one—to pay a visit to his Excellency the Governor General, who is the representative of a sovereign for whom I have the most profound respect. I only regret that my limited time does not allow me to make a longer stay among you; but be assured I shall carry home most pleasant memories of a country where I have been so kindly received, and which has an additional charm for me as at this season of the year it so much reminds me of my own.

LADY LISGAR'S RECEPTION.

This evening Laily Lisgar gave a reception at Rideau Hall in honor of the imperial visitor. It was a very elegant affair, and afforded an ampie opportunity for the Duke and the principal citizens of this section of the Dominion to spend a few social hours. There were many ladies present, and the occasion was a very agreeable one for the Duke and all others present.

To-morrow the imperial party will leave for

To-morrow the imperial party will leave for

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The United States steamer Ticonderoga, Commander V. C. Badger, was at Montevideo November 18. All well on board. The United States gunboat Wasp, Commander Quackenbush, was at Buenos Ayres, with no novelty. The Lancaster, flagship of the South Atlantic Squadron, Admiral Lanmann, was at Rio on the 25th of November.

ARMY AND NAVY ORDERS.

By direction of the President, First Lieutenant Samuel M. Swigert, of the Second cavalry, is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Kentucky University at Louisville. Passed Assistant Surgeon D. McMurtrie has been detached from the Vermont and ordered to the New York Navy Yard; Passed Assistant Surgeon W. S. Bowen from the New York Navy Yard and ordered to the Naval Hospital at New York; Passed Assistant Surgeon W. S. Fort is ordered to the Wasp.

BISHOP BAKER, OF CONCORD, ILL.

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 19, 1871.

Rev. Damon C. Baker, Bishop of the Methodist
Episcopal Church and a resident of this city, is
lying in an unconscious state at its resistence, and
it is doubtful whisher he lives through the day.